

# Goodwin's Weekly

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## A Parallel Case

HERE is something which the New York Times copied from the Detroit Free Press, which in turn found it in the Minno Herald:

"Nick Diede had a bad luck last Saturday while he want to hitch a pulverizer on and hitched two horses on and wanted to tie the others on them while he had tied one on and wanted to tie the other on that side turned over to the hind side and came under the pulverizer and cut his hind legs till in the bones so the animal had to been killed as soon as possible while the others cut themselves barely."

The Times explains to its urban readers that a pulverizer is a kind of harrow, but makes fun of the statement, apparently believing that while the author of it knew what he thought he was writing about, he got it mixed somewhere in transmission. And still we think we can nearly equal that by stating a simple circumstance that took place not long since in Salt Lake City.

Some men with several thousand dollars' worth of blood horses wanted to have a meet in this city. They obtained a permit from the state fair committee to race their horses for twenty-five days, and with it an implied contract that if they did certain things on the fair grounds that permit would be extended ten days more.

The men did what they promised to; they brought the horses; they ran them the twenty-five days. One valuable horse was disabled and had to be killed; two or three more were permanently injured so that they are worthless hereafter for the race track. The men bewailed their luck, but believed they would pull out even in the last fifteen days.

Then the president of the state fair board declined to extend the permit, and it was right there in which the circumlocution, which is more difficult to comprehend than the excerpt which we publish above, came in.

On moral grounds he wished to stop the racing. There was no complaint that any sharp practice had been resorted to, there was no public sentiment asking that the races be abolished, but the gentleman who was president of the fair wanted racing stopped on moral grounds because it had been stopped in New York and in California and other states, which fact he knew as well when he signed the twenty-five day permit as he did when he refused to extend the meet, and when pressed for reasons he intimated that there would have to be racing at the state fair, and when reminded

that that would probably be just as wicked racing as that already going on, his moral sternness broke down before the fact that he wanted to make the state fair a success, leaving the impression on all sides that his morals were adjusted to circumstances, that while the general meet of horses from the outside, and men from the outside, was poison, to have the best horses procurable to run at the state fair under the same rules, would be bread for the state fair organization.

His moral status seems to be constructed on the adjustable plan and so we shall expect, before the state fair meets, a statement from the president, which will read something like this:

"Lester Freed and M. K. Parsons had a bad luck at the last race horse meet. While they wanted to sign a permit for a continuation of the wicked race horse meet, the moral part of the board of trustees of the state fair turned over to the hind side and brought those two men under the pulverizer of public opinion, and badly cut their hind legs, until the moral president wanted to have them both killed as soon as possible. And though the president came out with his reputation looking like an early sausage, he has since gathered his forces and gives the state notice that if they will come to the fair next week and take a chance betting on the horses that the president approves of, if they lose their money they still will have the fun and the president will, as in his own candy factory, have his own way, and if those in charge of the races put up odds to rob the innocent public from Cache county and from Utah county and other wicked counties of the state, there should be no regret because the money they lose will go into the common crib and the president of the association will make a reasonably honest report of how the money was finally spent."

## The Encampment

As the time draws nearer and nearer, the seriousness of the work of receiving and taking care of the people that will be here at the Grand encampment, is being more and more impressed upon thinking people. A great many old soldiers attend the annual encampments that ought not to. They will not see that the weight of years and the hardships they have undergone have so sapped their vitality, that they have not much reserve strength, and when such men from the lowlands of the east are suddenly brought to a higher altitude than they ever breathed the air of before, and are set down here in the hottest days of the year, it will be a miracle if hundreds of them are not prostrated. Whether they are or not, they must be taken care of. They must have regular and wholesome meals and comfortable sleeping places. Sometimes three or four thousand people come in to conference. They tax the capacity of the hotels and hundreds of private homes are thrown open to them. What will be, when that number is multiplied by fifteen or twenty? Minneapolis is three times as large as Salt Lake and St. Paul is but an hours' ride or less from Minneapolis. But when the Grand encampment was in that city there was extreme suffering among many of the old soldiers. Of course there will not be nearly so many here, but there will be many thousands. And they must all be taken care of in such a manner that their thoughts of

Salt Lake must be, as long as they live, pleasant ones. The present committees are doing their best, but our thought is that the committees should be enlarged, and if not already done, a defined plan of what is to be done should be laid out and put upon the committees, who will see that the work is perfectly performed. We suspect all this is in thought, but it should at once be made a reality, that these sub-committees may be able to report ten days in advance of the coming of the host, and the machinery of the reception and entertainment put in perfect order.

If all this has been already seen to, it does no harm to call it to mind, for it is necessary that on this occasion all citizens should work in perfect accord for a common purpose and under a competent executive power that will be fully alive to the needs of the occasion. The self-abnegation and patriotism of the city must be aroused and put in active motion, and then the self-respect of the people should be enlisted, for who is so mean spirited that a failure would not be a humiliation?

And all must remember that this encampment that is coming here will be worth all that it will cost and much more. It will be an education to thousands. It is a long time since the great war closed. Those who remember its sorrows and its sacrifices are growing few. This encampment will be an object lesson to all young and middle-aged men that there came a time once when the life of the nation hung upon the devotion of the people, and before its future was assumed four hundred thousand of the best and truest of the whole nation had died, and half the land was made a wreck and the whole land was draped in mourning. And all this was because the fathers had not the strength to do their duty, but permitted a wrong to live and to grow until the accumulated interest and principal would have crushed the land utterly, except that brave souls, of whom these veterans who will be here are the remnant, went out and gave their lives as a sacrifice to atone for the wrong which was done when the citizens of the country failed to perform their duty. The lesson is that in a free land, where the whole people constitute the government, a compromise with wrong on their part, at last has to be paid for, the full principal with compound interest added.

These veterans who are coming will be a reminder of all that, every faded, tattered flag will be a reminder; the encampment should be a quickening of the patriotism in every heart; it should the more deeply impress the duties of citizenship upon people generally, the more firmly impress the people constitute the government, a compromise with crime is always a menace to a free people's future.

## The Late Dr. Hale

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, who died in a suburb of Boston a few days ago was wont, in his younger days to tell this story on his own account: He says ministers were not held of much account thirty years ago by the choir singers in Boston, and he gives an opinion of one of the choir as follows:

"Had a strange minister last Sunday, don't know his name, man that preaches at Billie Winch's church. Knew how to preach, too."

Dr. Hale once went to have his voice tested with a view to joining the Harvard Glee club. Not